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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 9 - Ethiopia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03283

ETHIOPIA

Red Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ERITREA
SUDAN
YEMEN
Humera
Metema
Gondar
DJIBOUTI
Gulf of Aden
Aisha
Darwanaji
Dire Dawa
Tefari Ber
Jijiga
Kebri Beyah
Hartisheik
ADDIS ABABA
Bonga
Gambella
Camabokar
Rabasso
Degehabur
ETHIOPIA
Aware
Daror
Fugnido
Kebri Dehar
Awasa
Mizan
Gode
Dimma
Negele
SOMALIA
Moyale
Sufto
Dolo
UGANDA
KENYA
Indian Ocean
0
200
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Camp/reception centre
Returnee area

I.9 ETHIOPIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Ethiopia hosted a refugee population of some 247,900 persons comprising an estimated 203,000 Somalis, 44,400 Sudanese and under 500 refugees of various nationalities living in urban areas. The Somali refugees reside in eight camps in eastern Ethiopia and the Sudanese are in three rural settlements in western Ethiopia. The refugees of Kenyan and Djiboutian origin, 6,500 and 10,000 respectively, are assisted through the cross-mandate approach together with displaced Ethiopians and returnees in the south and north-eastern parts of the country. At the beginning of 1993, the number of refugees from southern Sudan in western Ethiopia was 25,700. Some 18,700 arrived in 1993, which brought the total number of Sudanese refugees to 44,400. Also during 1993, a significant number of Somali refugees repatriated spontaneously. Thus, despite an increase in Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia during 1993, there was an overall reduction in the total refugee population.

2. The number of refugee ration card-holders in eastern Ethiopian camps totalled 632,691. However, the World Food Programme (WFP) made food available for 250,000 and this was distributed to all ration card holders in the course of 1993. Acknowledging that a considerable number of Somali refugees have returned spontaneously, UNHCR initially adopted 300,000 as its planning figure for 1993; this estimate has again been revised downwards, to 200,000, for 1994. The actual number of refugees will be determined once the ration card revalidation exercise has been completed.

3. The revalidation of ration cards will also be the basis for voluntary repatriation registration and screening of the residual caseload to determine refugees who will be moved into camps away from the border areas. Previous attempts at revalidation and screening failed mainly because of lack of cooperation amongst the refugees and security constraints. During the first quarter of 1994, the Regional Liaison Office and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) jointly agreed upon a plan of action to undertake re-registration. Preparatory activities for this were started in May 1994.

4. The majority of the Somali refugees, who are mainly women and children, live in camps in their traditional houses, 'tukuls', constructed with sticks and covered with plastic sheeting. The camps accommodating Somali refugees include Hartisheik, Teferi Ber, Darwanaji, Camaboker, Rabasso, Daror, Aisha and Kebribeyah. The Somali refugees are predominantly Muslim, with the majority from North-Western Somalia and are mostly of the Issak, Issa, Gadabursi and Hawiye clans. Their socio-economic background is predominantly pastoral (nomads), although there are limited number of professionals and former civil servants.

5. The majority of the Sudanese refugees reside in three western Ethiopian camps located in the Gambella and Kaffa regions. Most of the Sudanese refugees went back to southern Sudan after the change of Government in

Ethiopia in May 1991. However, continued civil war in their home areas forced them to flee back to western Ethiopia. At December 1993, there were 44,400 Sudanese refugees in the Dimma (10,500), Fugnido (19,900) and Bonga (14,000) refugee camps in western Ethiopia. They are accommodated in traditional grass-thatched houses which are erected by the refugees with assistance from UNHCR and the Government. The Sudanese refugees are predominantly Christian and of rural background.

6. The refugees at the Bonga site are all of the Uduk tribe, while those in Dimma and Fugnido are predominantly Nuer (90.2 per cent), as well as Dinka, Anuak, Shilluk, Acholi, Nuba and Moro. The gender breakdown at the three sites is as follows:

Camp	Male	Female
Bonga	49%	51%
Fugnido	57%	43%
Dimma	70%	30%

The majority of the refugees are between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

7. In 1993, some 500 refugees, including Somalis, Sudanese and other nationalities, resided in urban areas and benefited from UNHCR-funded secondary education, vocational training, rented accommodation and legal assistance.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

8. The year 1993 saw the beginning of significant organized voluntary repatriation movements from neighbouring countries to Ethiopia. During 1993, some 60,000 persons returned in this manner, the majority (44,000) from northern Kenya, enabling Walda refugee camp to close by the end of 1993. Some 13,700 refugees from the Sudan were repatriated under an organized movement in 1993. During the first quarter of 1994, another 12,000 Sudanese refugees were repatriated. The remaining Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan who already opted for repatriation (some 50,000) will be assisted during the course of 1994.

9. This trend, which started in 1993, continued into 1994 with some 17,000 refugees returning to Ethiopia, mainly from Kenya and the Sudan, during the first three months of the year. The returnees from the Sudan received individual assistance packages and also benefited from rehabilitation projects in their home areas. Assistance to the group of returnees from Kenya was provided through the cross-mandate programmes implemented in the southern and the south-eastern parts of Ethiopia and the Ogaden. These programmes benefited not only returnee communities, but also internally displaced persons in view of the generalized situation of drought and civil strife in the region.

10. The steady influx of Sudanese refugees into western Ethiopia, which began early in 1993, peaked around the middle of the year when daily rates of arrival exceeded 100 persons per day. The number of new arrivals declined substantially by the end of the year.

Programme objectives and priorities

Somali Refugees

11. The first priority in 1994 is to screen and register Somali refugees to ascertain actual camp populations. It is expected that this process will also help to identify refugees who may opt for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia, which should lead to the closure of most of the camps and the consolidation of the remaining genuine refugees into one or two camps away from the border. The Ethiopian Government has now established a planning figure of some 200,000 persons in the eastern camps for revalidation of ration cards. Should re-registration proceed in 1994 as planned, it is expected that large numbers will rapatriate, leaving perhaps some 75,000 genuine refugees who have not opted for repatriation at the beginning of 1995. However, lack of cooperation from the refugees, coupled with security constraints and attempts by the North-West Somali administration to link organized repatriation to the pace of rehabilitation/reintegration, may thwart the planned objectives. A major programme objective in 1993-1994 was to coordinate initiatives and intervention by donors, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in North-West Somalia to undertake long-term sustainable development activities. A similar approach will be continued during 1995. Another group of Somali refugees, estimated at 25,000, continues to be assisted, as in 1993, through the cross-mandate approach in the Dolo area (southern Ethiopia). As the security situation improves in the areas of origin, it is expected that this group will also be able to repatriate.

Kenyan Refugees

12. An influx of some 6,500 (500 Degodians and 6,000 Ajurans) from north-east Kenya to the Moyale area in southern Ethiopia began around mid-June 1993. The repatriation of Kenyans depends on improved security conditions and identification of adequate safe areas in places of origin. During 1993 the refugees were assisted, together with internally displaced and returnees, through the cross-mandate approach. This form of assistance will continue until a satisfactory durable solution is found for this group.

Djiboutian Refugees

13. In 1993, 10,000 was used as the planning figure for the Djiboutian refugees in north-eastern Ethiopia. However, a joint assessment mission conducted by UNHCR, the International Committees of the Red Cross (ICRC), NGOs and the the Ethiopian Government was only able to identify some 5,000 individuals. Given the dispersement and nomadic nature of the population, and the difficulty in distinguishing Djiboutians from the local population, UNHCR avoided creating camps, which would have disrupted traditional support systems and created an artificial dependency syndrome. Rather, basic assistance (food, water and medicines) was provided through the existing support networks. During 1994, missions are planned into the relevant 'off-road' areas in both Djibouti and Ethiopia to expand monitoring and investigate appropriate interventions, such as the cross-border approach, which is being successfully implemented elsewhere in the sub-region. However, if repatriation of the scattered groups of refugees outside established camps does not occur soon, cross-mandate assistance will become difficult to

implement without a change of policy on refugee participation in gainful employment, including food-for-work projects/activities. This situation may necessitate the establishment of exclusive relief centres/camps for refugees, away from the local populations. Nonetheless, given the general poverty of the areas and kinship relations between the refugees and the host clans in Ethiopia, such camps would not only attract additional refugees and displaced Ethiopians but could also cause social problems.

Sudanese Refugees

14. Given the limited scope for repatriation in the near future, emphasis has been put on promotion of self-sufficiency in local settlements through increased crop/animal production and income-generating activities intented to encourage reduced dependence on UNHCR assistance. This objective is based on a technical assessment undertaken by UNHCR which concluded that the Dimma and Bonga settlement sites offered possibilities for developing a variety of productive activities. Major constraints include the dearth of suitable agricultural land and the presence of tsetse flies. However, considering the history of conflict and complex socio-ethnic relations between refugees and the local population, a balanced approach will be required, preferably involving national and international agencies, and NGOs. The number of new arrivals has dropped since the second quarter of 1994. However, while programming for a relatively stable population, buffer stocks of relief items will be consolidated for purposes of emergency preparedness.

Returnees

15. In 1993, reintegration and rehabilitation assistance was provided to some 530,000 registered returnees from Somalia and 60,000 from Kenya, the Sudan and Djibouti who repatriated to regions in the south (Bale and Borena) and the east (Hararghe and Ogaden). Community-based rehabilitation activities through quick impact projects (QIPs) were implemented in returnee-affected areas in order to improve existing basic services/infrastructure and to consolidate the reintegration of returnees in communities affected by drought, displacement and ethnic conflict. These activities, begun in 1992 in response to the enormous needs of the communities, were continued throughout 1993 and are expected to be completed in 1994.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

16. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), a unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is UNHCR's principal implementing partner in Ethiopia. It has overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country. ARRA works in close cooperation with other local and international NGOs as well as with the relevant ministries in different sectors at the regional level.

17. In eastern Ethiopia, UNHCR's implementing partners include the German Agency for Technical Cooperation's Transport Operation for Refugees (GTZ/TOR). The agency's long-haul trucks, under contract with WFP, have transported food and non-food items from Djibouti port to the regional warehouses. Under a separate contractual arrangement with RLO, GTZ/TOR short-haul trucks have transported food and non-food items from the regional warehouses to various Somali refugee camps. CARE, OXFAM, Africare and the South Eastern Rangelands Development Project (SERP), within the Ministry of Agriculture, assist in

setting up water distribution systems and rehabilitation of boreholes/shallow wells. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)(Belgium and Holland), Save the Children Fund (SCF-UK), and Handicap International work in the health sector. Two local NGOs, the National Committee against Harmful Traditional Practices, which promotes beneficial traditional practices among Somali women in eastern Ethiopia, and the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission, affiliated with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, provide counselling for urban refugees under UNHCR-funded projects. SERP also assists in the implementation of crop production and forestry projects.

18. In western Ethiopia, Radda Barnen continues to be responsible for primary school teachers' training while Opportunities Industrialization Centre, Ethiopia (OICE), provides vocational skills training in agriculture, electricity, masonry, tailoring, carpentry, leather work, weaving, metal work, and plumbing for refugees and nationals to enable them to attain self-sufficiency. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources Development and Protection implements forestry projects; the Drug Management System is managed by MSF-Belgium/Holland; OXFAM is engaged in drilling shallow wells while the Society of International Ministries organizes training of Uduk refugees to become teachers' aides or to teach in the informal adult education programme in Bonga refugee camp.

19. A number of other United Nations agencies and both local and international NGOs are implementing projects jointly with UNHCR benefiting refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons under the cross-mandate approach in Ethiopia. They are UNDP/Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, Action internationale contre la faim (AICF), Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Ethiopian Relief Organization, MSF, Norwegian Church Aid, Oromo Self Help Organisation, Radda Barnen, Relief Society of Tigray, and SCF-UK and USA. The assistance projects cover sectors ranging from basic needs (food, water, medicine and shelter) to rehabilitation of infrastructure.

20. In 1993, WFP contributed 117,134 metric tons of food to the refugees and returnees in Ethiopia. In 1994, it is expected to provide 42,788 metric tons for these two groups. WFP is also responsible for clearing and handling food consignments at the ports of Assab and Djibouti.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

21. It was envisaged that WFP, given its expanded responsibilities, would cover milling and related costs. This not having been the case in 1993, UNHCR and ARRA continued to manage the grinding mills in the camps. Under the cross-mandate programme in the Gambella region, some 20,000 needy beneficiaries (ex-soldiers, settlers and internally displaced persons) received food assistance consisting of cereal, pulses, oil, sugar, and salt.

22. Health facilities in the Teferi Ber, Darwananji and Hartisheik refugee camps were constructed and handed over to the authorities. As part of UNHCR's contribution to the rehabilitation of public infrastructure in the refugee/returnee affected areas, prefabricated health centres in Kebribeyah and Aware have been constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Health. MSF-Belgium executed the drug management supply project effectively and handed it over to ARRA at the end of 1993. Anti-malaria spraying was carried out in all the camps throughout the year. The construction of slabs for pit latrines and waste disposal pits has been continued in all the camps. Refugees were encouraged to work on a self-help basis, and hand tools were purchased and distributed.

23. In 1993 the daily target of 1.1 million liters of water to be delivered by CARE to the Hartisheik, Teferi Ber, Darwanaji and Kebribeyah camps was reduced to an average of 783,250 liters owing to the decreased caseload in the camps. The number of target beneficiaries of the Jerrer Valley project was substantially reduced because of spontaneous repatriation of refugees from Hartisheik A and B (down from an original target beneficiary figure of over 200,000 to a maximum of 100,000 people). A smaller water pipeline is now being designed. It is anticipated that materials and equipment could be procured in 1994 in preparation for implementation in early 1995.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

24. In 1994, the revised allocation is based on a planning figure of some 200,000 Somalis in the eight camps of eastern Ethiopia. The basic care and maintenance assistance being provided in the camps assumes that spontaneous repatriation of refugees to North-West Somalia will continue. However, until the planned re-registration through revalidation of existing ration cards is able to establish more realistic refugee statistics, the provision of relief commodities and services cannot be reduced drastically. The Government of Ethiopia, the major donors, UNHCR and other interested parties are working together towards effective, organized voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia as from the last quarter of 1994.

25. Activities initiated in 1993 which need to be sustained pending repatriation of the refugees will continue in 1994. Such activities include preventive and curative health care, drug management in the camps, the abolition of harmful traditional practices among refugee women, the establishment of small-scale income-generating projects supported by a revolving loan scheme and relevant training courses in community development to benefit refugee women. Other projects will include backyard gardening and the rehabilitation of the environment through afforestation programmes in refugee/returnee affected areas.

26. Assistance programmes have to be implemented for the Djiboutian refugees in the Afar region of Ethiopia and the Kenyan refugees in and around Moyale district, southern Ethiopia. For the Djiboutians, who are mainly nomads living in the Djibouti-Ethiopia border areas, prior information on food distribution days will be made available to them through their traditional leaders. Water will be trucked to those urban centres in the region with significant concentrations of Djiboutian refugees until the ongoing rehabilitation of wells is finalized. UNHCR and ARRA will monitor the health condition of the caseload and continue to strengthen medical facilities in the

area through measures including the provision of additional drugs. The Kenyan refugees are a more sedentary group. Considering the Government's new policy of discouraging distribution of free relief commodities, it may become necessary to regroup at one site these refugees, who currently reside near some six Ethiopian villages.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

27. The care and maintenance programme assumes that conditions will permit the majority of North-West Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia to return home in 1994 and early 1995. It is anticipated that, after the voluntary repatriation, there will remain in 1995 a residual caseload of Somali refugees, mainly screened mandate cases, composed essentially of people from central and southern Somalia. Efforts will be made to consolidate those mandate cases in two or three camps, down from the eight in existence in 1993/1994. Assistance projects for an average population of 75,000 Somali refugees have been provided for in 1995. No new facilities are expected to be constructed. However, care and maintenance services will continue to be provided as in previous years, albeit to an anticipated much reduced caseload. This will include assistance in food, health care and education, as well as activities related to self-reliance and environmental protection for the residual caseload. Specially targeted assistance will also be provided to the Djiboutian and Kenyan refugees in case conditions do not permit voluntary repatriation to their respective countries in 1995.

28. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and the revised 1994 as well as the initial 1995 care and maintenance allocation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	210,600	129,712	9,704
Transport	1,330,200	1,537,359	260,113
Domestic needs	56,700	0	168,750
Water	3,192,000	2,849,518	1,221,605
Sanitation	108,900	89,409	53,071
Health	898,000	862,370	712,904
Shelter	461,800	366,669	357,979
Community ser.	120,700	78,352	68,896
Education	157,000	153,627	69,418
Crop prod.	32,500	8,045	0
Forestry	31,100	25,275	21,784
Income gen.	33,400	0	0
Legal assist.	2,500	2,475	2,133
Agency op.sup.	1,050,000	967,189	657,643
Project Personnel	1,671,500	0	0
Prog. delivery costs	0	2,960,200	1,770,700
Total	9,356,900	10,030,200	5,454,700

Voluntary repatriation

29. In 1993, 29 urban refugees repatriated to their home countries (South Africa, the Sudan and Uganda) with UNHCR assistance.

30. In 1994, considering the relatively small number of urban-based individual refugees who may opt for repatriation, assistance will be provided under the regional project established at Headquarters for such cases.

31. Efforts will continue in 1995 to ensure repatriation of the remaining refugees, depending on developments in the country of origin.

32. The Somali refugee caseload in the eastern Ethiopian camps will continue to provide the focus for organized voluntary repatriation in large numbers, predominantly to North-West Somalia, for the rest of 1994. The costs for this repatriation operation will be covered under Special Programmes.

Local settlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

33. In 1993, the Fugnido settlement site was rehabilitated and the refugees transferred from Karmi, thereby making it possible to close the Karmi transit centre in October 1993. At June 1994, the 45,900 Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia were settled in Fugnido (20,400), Bonga (14,500) and Dimma (11,000). Rehabilitation of the warehouses (which were abandoned following the events of 1991) in western Ethiopia ensured satisfactory storage facilities in all refugee locations. Non-food items (plastic sheeting, tents, buckets/jerrycans, blankets soap, cooking utensils and clothing) were distributed to all new arrivals as wel as to the most needy families.

34. Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in the settlements in the Gambella area were started in January 1994 upon arrival of the cold chain system and immunization kits. Prior to this, only emergency measles vaccinations were administered. During the first quarter of 1994, 90 per cent of all children age six months to 14 years received emergency measles vaccinations. UNHCR also assisted Ministry of Health staff in implementing the ongoing medium-term plan f the control and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). In addition audio-visual equipment and medical supplies for STD/HIV were provided to cater f the needs of refugees and nationals in western Ethiopia.

35. Through a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, ARRA and OXFAM, ten shallow wells were dug to improve the water delivery system in the Bonga refugee settlement, which also serves the local population. While eleven water wells we being rehabilitated in Fugnido camp, two water tankers were temporarily redeploy from Jijiga.

36. The promotion of increased self-reliance of the Sudanese refugees continues to be UNHCR's main objective. Satisfactory results have been achieved in the fields of academic education, vocational training and increased participation of refugees in the provision of services to themselves and to their community. However, food production targets could not be met, mainly because of erratic and scanty rains in 1993. Activities in the animal husbandry sector were also not implemented satisfactorily on account of animal losses. These losses were attributable in part to ineffective monitoring and because the refugees disposed of the majority of the animals to be reared, citing their perception of insecuri in their settlement area in defense of their conduct.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

37. The productive activities initiated in 1993 and supported by UNHCR and ARRA in the settlements for Sudanese refugees will continue in 1994. These include food production, livestock rearing and other income-generating activities for self-reliance. Vocational training in the fields of pottery, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, welding and electricity will be strengthened in the settlements by improving the image of the trades in the mind of the Sudanese refugees through the integration of those courses in the secondary school curriculum. Discussions will continue with ARRA to reach agreement on the most effective and sustainable mechanism for managing the agricultural sector in the future. The reafforestation programme, begun in 1993, is being expanded in 1994 to cover the planting of appropriate trees on some 600 hectares near the settlements sites. These activities involve strengthening two regional Bureaux of Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection as well as providing wages to refugees and local citizens living in the refugee affected areas.

38. It needs to be emphasized that, since the implementation of productive activities in the settlements only began in the last quarter of 1993 (after the move from the Karmi transit centre), UNHCR and its partners still continue to provide a comprehensive assistance programme for the caseload, notably in food aid, water, health care and nutritional interventions, as necessary.

39. In cooperation with Radda Barnen, a project has been established in western Ethiopia to cater for needs and facilitate family reunification for some 570 unaccompanied minors to alleviate their trauma. Sports activities for refugee youths are also encouraged at camp level.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

40. Self-reliance activities begun in 1994, including agricultural production and other income-generating activities, will be continued in 1995 on the assumption that the Sudanese refugees will remain in Ethiopia until the situation in their country improves sufficiently to allow voluntary repatriation.

41. The Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia live in settlements where relative self-sufficiency is attainable through agricultural and other income-generating activities. However, until those activities can be well established, the refugees will continue to benefit from a comprehensive care and maintenance assistance programme, including food aid. Resources also need to be made available as necessary for the maintenance, repair and expansion of facilities in the road, water, education and health sectors, in addition to funding required to promote the self-sufficiency programme.

Resettlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

42. In previous years, a large proportion of resettlement cases were refugees who needed to be resettled in a third country for reasons of personal safety. These were mainly dissidents belonging to non-Ethiopian political movements. With the change of Government, the protection reasons which used to justify resettlement of many refugees ceased to exist. This, coupled with the influx into Ethiopia at the

same time of large numbers of Somali refugees, many of whom wanted to be reunited with their close relatives living abroad, led to a shift in emphasis from resettlement of 'protection' cases to family reunion. Thus, none of the pending protection cases were actually resettled in 1993. However, some 80 cases (356 individuals) which had not been originally planned for resettlement were reunited in the same year with their family members in various countries, mainly the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, Australia, Finland, Denmark and New Zealand.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

43. Following discussions with representatives of major resettlement countries, some Sudanese refugees will be identified and processed for resettlement in 1994. Priority will be given to those who have been in Ethiopia for many years, have limited scope for making themselves self-sufficient despite their skills, due to the prevailing socio-economic conditions as well as the long standing government policy with regard to access to the labour market, and who have no hope of returning to their country of origin in the foreseeable future. Also, in view of the continuing conflict in Somalia and the lack of opportunities for effective local integration for special categories of Somali refugees with specific needs, UNHCR will continue to explore possibilities for resettlement of such special cases. Assistance will be provided under a regional project established at Headquarters.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

44. Continued efforts will be made in 1995 for those refugees for whom resettlement is deemed to be the appropriate durable solution.

Special Programmes

Education Account

45. During the 1993/1994 academic year, 19 refugees of Sudanese, Ugandan and Zairian origin, including one female student, were enrolled at university. The proposed appropriations for both 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 cover scholarship assistance for 15 students.

Horn of Africa

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

46. In 1993, a total of 57,900 Ethiopian refugees were repatriated through UNHCR-organized movements to Ethiopia by road, air and train from the Sudan (13,700), Kenya (43,800), Yemen (250) and other countries (150). During the first quarter of 1994, 13,750 persons returned from Kenya, 3,700 from Sudan, 136 from Djibouti and 100 from other locations. Assistance was provided to these groups of returnees through community-based rehabilitation projects being implemented in their home areas of integration under the cross-mandate approach, whereby assistance is rendered equitably to all the needy in the same community/locality regardless of their status (refugees, returnees or internally displaced persons) or reasons for needing assistance (drought or conflict).

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

47. Similar assistance as in the previous year will be provided to Ethiopian returnees from neighbouring countries during the remainder of 1994.

48. The recent revised operations plan for repatriation of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia to North-West Somalia will be implemented within the resources currently available. Should additional requirements be needed, a special appeal will be launched.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

49. The residual caseload of Somalis in eastern Ethiopia, as well as Ethiopian returnees who may arrive in 1995, will benefit from ongoing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. The level of assistance will be determined by numbers returning and their need.

Other Trust Funds

50. In 1993, UNHCR received 177 metric tons of high protein biscuits valued at $ 329,308 from the European Community as special supplementary and complementary food for Somali and Sudanese refugees. Also in 1993, the Government of Germany donated medical supplies worth $ 31,646 for Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia. An in-kind donation of 11,000 blankets valued at $ 50,719 was made available in 1993 by a Japanese NGO, Japan Association of Agencies for Supporting Africa, for the refugees in Ethiopia.

51. In 1994, UNHCR will receive a first instalment of a four year (1994-1997) contribution of up to an equivalent of DM 1,000,000 from the Government of Germany for implementation of 'Environmental Degradation Prevention and Control in the Kebri Beyah region of Eastern Ethiopia'.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

52. The 1993 expenditure under staff costs was higher than the revised 1993 allocation. This resulted mainly from higher than expected expenditure against common staff costs caused by the rotation of staff and other entitlements such as education grant, home leave and medical evacuations. However, this higher expenditure was offset by savings made under salaries resulting from post vacancies in the offices in Jijiga, Mizan and Dire Dawa. Savings were also made under travel, as fewer trips than anticipated were made in 1993 due to the low rate of implementation of the returnee operation. In mid-1993, the Regional Liaison Office moved to a single office, which resulted in economies in overall office operating costs. Higher than expected expenditure was incurred to cover the running costs of a Joint United Nations dispensary in Addis Ababa, the cost of which is shared among United Nations offices in Ethiopia.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

53. The revised 1994 estimates take into account the closure, effective January 1994, of the offices in Dire Dawa and Awasa leaving a minimum local staff up to June 1994 to complete the unfinished activities of the offices. Savings made from the closure of these offices were offset by increases in salaries and common staff costs resulting from the extension, through 31 December 1994, of several other posts in Ethiopia that are funded under Special Programmes. These posts were originally foreseen for discontinuation by the end of June 1994. However, delayed implementation of the repatriation of Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia necessitated extension of these posts to 1995. On 1 January 1994, a UNHCR Field Office was opened in Humera and two international and eleven General Service posts were created in order to ensure effective coordination of the returnee operation from the Sudan. The staffing and running costs of this office are included in the revised 1994 estimate which accounts for a large portion of the increase in the 1994 revised amounts over the initial 1994 estimates.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

54. Based on the assumption that the pending voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees will begin in 1994 and continue into 1995, it is expected that UNHCR's activities in Ethiopia will have decreased by mid-1995, allowing for a considerable reduction in staff and non-staff costs. Hence, nine international posts and 42 General Service posts are identified for discontinuation, effective June and December 1995 respectively.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
11,993.7 a/	9,356.9	7,070.0	CARE AND MAINTENACE	3,684.0
13.7 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
3,901.7 c/	4,428.7	4,259.2	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,048.7
158.5 d/	32.6	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,960.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,770.7
16,067.6	**13,818.2**	**14,289.4**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**9,503.4**
1,074.2	965.7	595.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	683.9
17,141.8	**14,783.9**	**14,884.9**	**T O T A L (1)**	**10,187.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
86.8	75.1	75.1	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 15 university scholarships	75.1
16,723.4	7,393.5	7,105.5	HORN OF AFRICA	8,599.8
–	–	2,073.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,254.8
		219.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	149.2
411.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
–	–	250.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	–
64.7	67.9	1.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	1.4
17,286.6	**7,536.5**	**9,725.1**	**T O T A L (2)**	**10,080.3**
34,428.4	**22,320.4**	**24,610.0**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**20,267.6**

a/ of which US$ 3,640 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 1,052 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ of which US$ 124,736 incurred against Overall Allocation